IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 7 of actual text in the originally filed application, with the following replacement paragraph:

Referring back to Figure 1, the angles α and β are also shown. For generality, the diffraction order m for β is not shown. In general, although any diffraction order could conceivably be used, a value of m = 1 or m = -1 provides the greatest power in diffracted beam 150. Thus, it will be assumed that β corresponds to either diffraction order in the following discussion. Light beam 145 incident on diffraction grating 140 is not a monochromatic beam such as incident beam 200 discussed with respect to Figure 2a. Instead, white light beam 145 will typically have a spectrum 300 such as that shown in Figure 3. Examination of spectrum 300 shows that the brightness power (in milliwatts per nanometer of wavelength) is concentrated in the blue, green, and red wavelengths and denoted by the B, G, and R letterings, respectively. The blue wavelength corresponds to approximately 450 nanometers in wavelength whereas the green wavelength corresponds to approximately 550 nanometers in wavelength. Finally, the red wavelength corresponds to approximately 690 nanometers in wavelength. It will be appreciated, of course, that the actual spectrum of lamp 105 may differ from spectrum 300. However, as known in the art, the actual spectrum will still be concentrated in the R, G, and B wavelengths. It follows that white light beam 145 from lamp 105 may be considered to primarily consist of the combination of R, G, and B beams. By rotating or rocking diffraction grating 140 about an axis at, for example, point ~~255~~ 155, the appropriate values of α and β are produced such that diffracted beam 150 comprises either an R, G, or B beam. For example, by rocking diffraction grating 140 through an

angular range 160, diffracted beam 150 will sequentially comprise either an R, G, or B beam.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 7 of actual text in the originally filed application, with the following replacement paragraph:

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that color projection systems 100 and 400 are shown in simplified form in that numerous additional components such as other polarization filters are necessary to complete these systems. These additional components, however, are conventional and thus are not illustrated. To better provide a more uniform beam power across the width of diffracted beam 150, a lens assembly 180 for focusing white light beam ~~140~~ 145 onto diffraction grating 140 may comprise a micro-lens array as described in co-pending application entitled ~~"Method For Making Micro-Lens Array~~ "Microlens Arrays", U.S. Serial No. 10/758,989, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Such a micro-lens array may provide more uniformly distributed light intensity across the whole field of the LC microdisplay panel 110 and thus improve the light intensity distribution or brightness of projected images.